

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL
COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

54-0-1-0	Hanover		HNS.216
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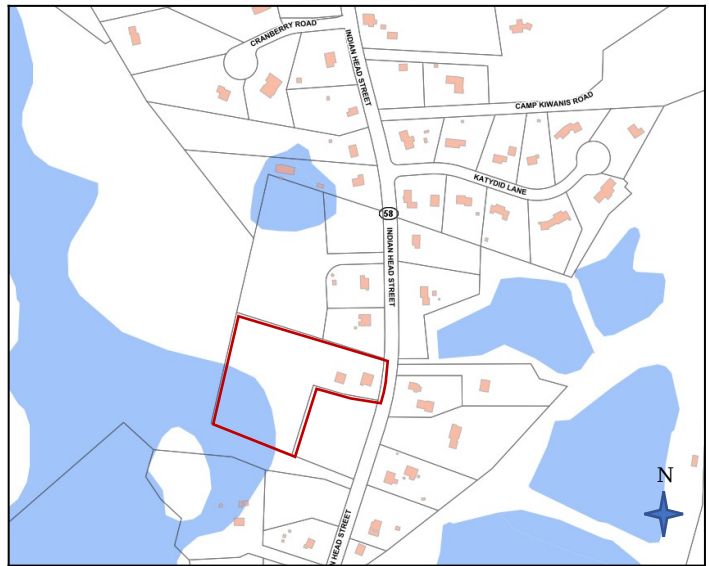
Town/City: Hanson
Place: (*neighborhood or village*):

Photograph



Address: 359 Indian Head Street
Historic Name: Captain Perez Howland House
Uses: Present: Single-Family Dwelling
Original: Single-Family Dwelling
Date of Construction: ca. 1804
Source: White's History, Plan No. 6, Page 119, Massachusetts Marriage Records
Style/Form: Altered Federal/Cape
Architect/Builder: Unknown

Locus Map



Exterior Material:
Foundation: Stone
Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/Wood
Roof: Asphalt Shingle
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Large vertical wood board sided barn to west of house

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Front porch addition, gable dormers, entrance vestibule on south elevation, and Shingle style trim and detailing

Condition: Good
Moved: no ☒ **yes** ☐ **Date:**
Acreage: 3.87 Acres

Recorded by: Lara Kritzer, JM Goldson
community preservation + planning
Organization: Hanson Historical Commission
Date (*month / year*): June 2018

Setting: Located on one of Hanson's main thoroughfares in an area of predominantly single-family homes ranging from early eighteenth century farmhouses to late twentieth century suburban development on large lots which includes grass lawns and numerous mature trees, bushes, and other vegetation.

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One-and-a-half story cottage would have been built as a Federal style home with a Cape form and was significantly altered at some point in the mid-to-late nineteenth century with the addition of Shingle style trim and detailing. The house has a large, asphalt shingled gable roof over a nearly square building form with a small, gable roofed side entrance extending from its southwest corner. The eastern slope of the gable roof curves out at its lower edge, extending over an open porch which spans the east façade. A single, short brick chimney with a narrow corbeled top is located at the center of the roof ridge. The house is wood shingle sided with wood trim and decorative wood shingling and trim. The house has retained its original or early double hung wood windows, the majority of which are six-over-six in design and located behind newer storm windows.

The house faces east towards the road and is defined by the wide wood porch that runs across the entire east façade. Two gable-end dormers are located on the east slope of the roof above, each with wood shingled pediments that include a band of decorative shingle work around the outer edge. The lower edge of the pediment curves out over wood trimmed eaves and soffits that extend around the sides of the dormer. The dormer facades are wood clapboard sided with narrow corner boards and large eight-over-eight double hung windows. Beginning just below the dormers, the east gable roof flattens out over the porch below. The roof projects out slightly beyond the side facades of the building over a band of wood molding and trim that extends around the eaves of the porch and along the gable-end facades. A wide flat cornice runs just below the eaves over a band of decorative diamond paned open wood trim that extends around the upper edge of the open porch on all sides. The trim is broken up by turned wood posts with small brackets to either side which are set at interval along the east façade. A decorative wood railing with a larger version of the open diamond pane pattern runs between the railings along the front and side facades of the porch, with an entrance at the center of the porch reached by low wood steps. Within the porch, two double hung windows are located to either side of the center door, which is a wood door protected by a nine-pane wood storm door.

A band of decorative shingles runs around the outer edges of the gable-end pediment on both the north and south facades. At the lower edge of each pediment, three to four rows of wood shingles flare out over a band of wood trim, creating a wide decorative break across each façade. On the south façade, a single window is located at the center of the pediment's lower edge. A second window is located in the southeast corner of the first floor, with a smaller double hung window located to its left. In the southwest corner of the façade is a small gable-end roofed side entrance. The porch lacks the decorative trim seen on the main house and has a wide, overhanging gable roof that projects out over the gable-end and side facades. The east and west facades of the porch have large, divided light windows while the entrance is located in the gable-end behind a mid-twentieth century storm door. A single cement step leads from the door to the driveway. On the north façade, two double hung windows are located in the gable-end as well as on the first floor.

The house is located on an open, flat lot characterized by grass lawn with dense vegetation to the west. A row of large evergreen bushes lines the east façade of the house and mature trees are located throughout the open yard. An asphalt paved driveway runs along the south façade of the house to a barn at the rear of the house.

Continuation sheet 2

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

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The has a vertical wood board exterior and an asphalt shingled gable roof. Two large barn doors with narrow windows are located on the east façade of the barn while a one-story shed roofed addition runs along its west façade. Double hung windows are visible in its gable-ends. Two sets of metal poles, presumably for clothes lines, are located to the northwest of the house.

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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to White's History of Hanson, this house lying East of the Indian Head River Brook was built for Captain Perez Howland (1776-1855). He lived in the home with his first wife, Bathsheba Foster (1778-1818) whom he married on November 18, 1804. It is likely that this house was also built in 1804 to celebrate their marriage. White states that their son, Asa, was born in this house on February 12, 1811 suggesting that the house was built prior to 1811. After his wife's death at age 40, Perez married a second time—this time to Silvia Whitten on May 22, 1823. The 1830 Smith Atlas lists "L. Howland" as the owner, which is most likely a reference to Perez's eldest daughter, Lusanna Howland (1807-1891). Lusanna had married Oliver Leach two years before, but her father many have transferred the property to her before her marriage and the map retained her maiden name.

Lusanna and Oliver Leach moved to Brockton, and Perez's second son, furnaceman Asa Howland(1811-1884) appears to have moved into the home in her place. Perez is listed in the 1850 U.S. Census as living in the house with his Asa's family at that time and Asa may already have taken over the farm before Perez's death. Walling's 1856 Atlas and Walker's 1879 Atlas both list Asa, a farmer, and the owner of the property. Asa lived here with his wife Cynthia Howland (nee Fish) (1813-1885) whom he married on October 23, 1836. After Asa Howland's death on December 7, 1884, the property was conveyed to his daughter, Lydia Arnold Sampson (1856-), by her brother, Nathaniel T. Howland, and Asa's other heirs in 1885.¹ This was likely to celebrate Lydia's marriage to Arthur F. Sampson in May 1885. The Richards 1903 Atlas shows three buildings on the site. According to U.S. Census records, Arthur (1856-1946) worked first as a welt trimmer and farmer in 1900, as an inner seam trimmer at a shoe factory in 1910, and as a poultry farmer by 1930. After Arthur F. Sampson's death in 1946, his son, Harry F. Sampson, sold the homestead to the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company.²

Elizabeth and Peter Nawazelski, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, met during WWII and moved to Hanson in 1947 where the purchased the home at 359 Indian Head Street from the United Cape Cod Cranberry Co.³ The property is described in the deed as "the major portion of the former Arthur F. Sampson homestead."⁴ After Elizabeth's death in February 2008, her sons, Paul and Richard Nawazelski, inherited the property. They are now the current property owners.⁵

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Gurney, E.B.K., "History of Hanson," in D.H. Hurd, *History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts* (Philadelphia, 1884), p. 340-355. Available at www.archive.org/details/historyofplymout02hurd/page/340

¹ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 523, Page 246

² Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1968, Page 37-39

³ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1969, Page 426

⁴ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1969, Page 426

⁵ <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/southofboston-enterprise/obituary.aspx?n=elizabeth-m-nawazelski&pid=102839794>. Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 15839, Page 299

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☒ **C** ☐ **D**Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**Statement of Significance by Lara Kritzer

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The ca. 1811 house is eligible for individual listing on the National Register under Criteria A for its association with the early settlement of Plymouth County and Massachusetts, and development of Hanson as a separate town. The house is also eligible under Criteria C as it is one of the few examples of Shingle style architecture in Hanson and provides an example of how early New England houses were often exemplified and altered to meet the changing needs of their residents and the fashion of the time. Today the house embodies the distinctive character of a late nineteenth century Shingle style cottage. Additional information on the building's interior will also be needed for the Massachusetts Historical Commission to substantiate its National Register eligibility. Additional research will also be necessary to confirm when and who made the substantial changes to the style and character of the building.